

Instructions

30/10/2024

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Wednesday.

Mock Exam-5

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1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

3. Do not use table for comparison and contrast questions.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Give around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs.

8. Add Quran/Hadees references wherever possible.

9. Narrate incidents from the life of Holy Prophet (SAWW) and Khulafa-e-Rashideen.

10. Add one quotation of famous religious scholar in each question.

11. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

12. Manage time

13. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

14. Avoid writing wrong references.

15. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question.

16. Avoid writing wrong Quran/Hadith references. It puts extremely negative impression.

Islamic Studies

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PART - II

Q2 Explain the doctrine of prophethood in Islam. Describe its importance in individual and collective life.

Introduction:

The doctrine of prophethood is central to Islamic faith and beliefs, as it establishes a framework through which divine guidance is conveyed to humanity. It signifies that Allah communicates His guidance, commands and moral laws to human kind through chosen individuals known as prophets (Nabi) and messengers (Rasul). These prophets serve as conduits of God's wisdom revealing divine guidance on the purpose of life, ethical conduct, social justice and worship.

1. Doctrine of Prophethood:

Prophethood in Islam is the belief that God selected certain individuals to convey His message to humanity.

Prophets are chosen for their righteousness, wisdom and devotion to Allah and they serve to guide people toward monotheism, moral excellence and a just society.

"And we have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the world" (Surah Al-Anbiya (21:107))

i- Chain of prophets:

Islam acknowledges a lineage of prophets, beginning with Adam (AS) and culminating with Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), who is regarded as the final prophet (Khatam-un-Nabiyyin).

ii- Role of the Final Prophet:

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is viewed as the last prophet and his life, teachings and Sunnah (traditions) provide a comprehensive model for Muslims. The doctrine states that after him, no new prophet will come after the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

"The Perfection of religion through the last prophet means that humanity has received the ultimate source of guidance and no further revelations are necessary."

(Sheikh al-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah)

2. Importance in Individual Life:

i- Moral and Ethical Guidance:

Prophethood offers a moral compass, guiding individuals on what is right and wrong. Muslims emulate the prophets in their conduct, drawing on their examples for honesty, compassion and patience.

ii- Spiritual Fulfillment:

The teachings of prophets brings Muslims closer to Allah, fulfilling their spiritual needs and nurturing their faith. The doctrine teaches self-purification through prayer, charity, fasting and reflection which are fundamental for personal growth.

iii- Sense of Purpose:

Prophets convey the purpose of human existence: to worship Allah and lead a life in harmony with divine will. This understanding fosters a purposeful, disciplined and balanced life.

"And I did not create the jinn and mankind except to worship

Me"
(Al-Burhan)

3. Importance of Doctrine in Collective Life:

a. Social Justice and Equality:

Prophethood advocates for social justice, fairness and the welfare of all members of society. Prophets taught that all humans are equal before God, promoting a collective sense of responsibility, compassion and justice.

"People are either your brothers in faith or your equals in humanity"

(Imam Ali Ibn Abi Talib)

b. Formation of an Ethical Society:

The moral and social guidance provided by prophets, a just and ethical society can be established. Islamic principles such as Charity (Zakat), prohibition of Corruption and concern for the oppressed contribute to a strong communal bond and ensure societal well-being.

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c. Unity and Solidarity :

The teachings of prophets emphasizes unity among believers, transcending ethnic, cultural and economic divides.

This sense of brotherhood strengthens the collective identity of Muslims as members of the Ummah (Islamic community).

"And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all together and do not become divided."

(Surah Al-Imran)

d. Peace and Harmony :

Prophethood aims to foster peaceful coexistence by promoting tolerance, kindness and respect for others.

Prophets modeled conflicts resolution, mercy and forgiveness contributing to society harmony.

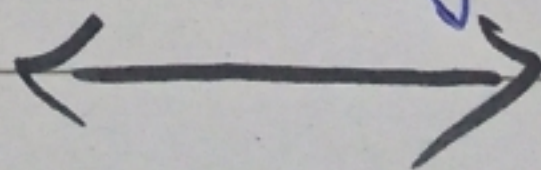
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Conclusion :

The doctrine of prophethood is essential to Islam, shaping both individual conduct and social structures. It provides a comprehensive guide for spiritual growth, ethical behavior and social responsibility. In individual life, it grants purpose, moral discipline and spiritual enrichment while in collective life, it fosters justice, unity and peace. Prophethood thus remains a cornerstone of the Islamic faith, guiding Muslim toward a life that is pleasing to Allah and beneficial to society.



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Q3. Discuss in detail the Judicial System of Islam. Explain its basic philosophies and how it ensures social justice.

Introduction:

The judicial system in Islam is a comprehensive framework derived from the Quran, Sunnah and various scholarly interpretation (fiqh) that aims to deliver justice, maintain social order, and protect individual rights. It emphasizes values such as fairness, equity and accountability, ensuring that justice is dispensed according to divine principles.

I. Foundations and Sources of the Islamic Judicial System:

1. Quran:

The Quran is the primary source of Islamic law, containing explicit guidance on ethical behavior, criminal punishments and civil matters.

2. Sunnah:

The actions and saying of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), further interpret Quranic laws, serving as a model for applying justice in practical terms.

3. Ijma: (Consensus of Scholars)

Scholars over generations have agreed on various interpretations of legal matters, establishing precedents that guide judges in making fair decisions.

4. Qiyas (Analogical Reasoning):
When direct references are unavailable,
scholars use analogical reasoning to
apply established laws to new
cases, maintaining consistency and fairness.

II. Basic Philosophies of Islamic Judicial System:

1. Justice and Fairness (Adl):

Justice is a core principle in Islam.
Allah commands believers to act justly,
even if it is against their own interests.
Judges are required to be impartial
and ensure that every individual receives
fair treatment.

2. Equality before the Law:

Islam insists on equality in the
judicial process, disregarding an individual's
social status, wealth or influence.

3. Accountability :

The concept of accountability is central in Islamic justice. Individuals are responsible for their actions and the judicial system holds people accountable for criminal acts, establishing a deterrent against wrong doing.

"Each of you is shepherd, and each of you is responsible for his flock". (Prophet Muhammad (PBUH))

4. Reconciliation :

Islam encourages reconciliation between conflicting parties, valuing forgiveness and resolution over conflict. This promotes social harmony and reduce hostility.

5. Preservation of Rights:

The judicial system in Islam ensures the protection of life, property, faith, intellect and family. This philosophy is known as ("Maqasid Al-Shariah") and serves to safeguard the essential rights of individual and society.

"The objective of Shariah is to promote the welfare of the people, which lies in safeguarding their faith, their life, their intellect, their property"
(Imam Al-Ghazali)

III. Islamic Judicial System's Assurance of Social Justice:

A. Protection of Human Dignity:

Islam's judicial system upholds human dignity by protecting individuals from unjust treatment, discrimination or oppression. According to the Quran advocates for respecting individual rights and responsibilities.

B. Rights of the Accused:

Islamic law provides specific protections for the accused such as the right to fair trial, the right to counsel and the principle that everyone is innocent until proven guilty.

C. Compassion and Mercy:

Although the judicial system enforces strict justice, it also accommodates mercy and forgiveness. Judges have the discretion to reduce punishments in certain cases, especially if the guilty party shows genuine remorse, fostering a balanced approach to justice.

"The merciful are shown mercy by the Merciful. Be merciful on the earth, and you will be shown mercy from above"

(Sahih Muslim)

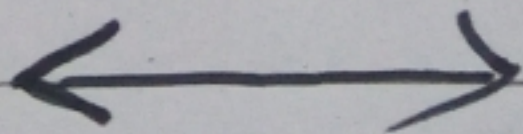
Conclusion :

Comparison with modern Judicial system?

The Islamic judicial system is a important framework that describes of divine guidance, encompassing both legal and moral dimensions. By prioritizing justice, equality and accountability, it provides a pathway to social harmony and individual integrity. According to the Quran and Sunnah, aims to uphold human dignity and protect the rights of all, ensuring a just society where the rights of the weak are protected and powerful are held accountable.

Through its comprehensive approach,

The Islamic judicial system not only dispenses justice but also nurtures a society cohesive and morally responsible community.



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Q8: Write short note on the following:

a. Accountability in Islam:

Accountability is a fundamental principle in Islam that emphasizes personal responsibility for one's action and decisions. It reflects the belief that every individual will be held answerable before Allah on the Day of Judgment for their deeds, whether good or bad. This concept is deeply understood in Islamic teachings, both in the Quran and Hadith.

"So whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it, and whoever does an atom's weight of evil will see it."

(Surah Az-Zalzalah)

1. Quranic Foundations:

According to the Quran; the importance of accountability emphasizes that individuals will only be accountable for what they can bear, underscoring the justice inherent in divine judgement.

2. Prophet Teachings:

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) elaborated on the concept of accountability through his teachings. He stated that;

"Each Person is a Shepherd responsible for their flock, indicating that leaders, parents and individuals have specific responsibilities for those under their care."

(Al-Hadith)

3. Social and Ethical Implications:

Accountability in Islam extends beyond individual actions; it encompasses social and communal responsibilities. This encourages individuals to act justly, uphold the rights of others and contribute positively to society.

"The most complete gift of God is a life based on knowledge"

Hazrat Ali (R.A)

4. Self-Reflection and Growth:

The practice of holding oneself accountable is encouraged in Islam as a means of self-improvement. This process of accountability fosters personal growth and spiritual development.

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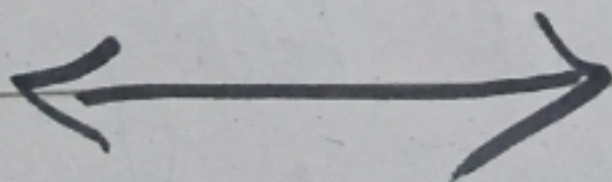
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5. Community Responsibility:

Islam also emphasizes collective accountability, particularly for leaders and institutions. Leaders are held accountable for their actions, ensuring that they serve the interest of their communities and uphold and justice.

"No one of you becomes a true believer until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself"

Ibn Mas'ud (R.A)



Q8. Write down short note on the following:

6. Characteristics of Islamic Civilization:

Islamic Civilization is marked by unique characteristics that shaped its cultural, scientific and social advancements. In the Islamic teaching of Islam, this civilization blends religious, intellectual and artistic elements to create a distinct identity.

"Justice is the foundation upon which all else stands"

(Hazrat Ali (R.A))

1. Monotheism and Spiritual Unity:

Islamic Civilization is founded on monotheism, the belief in one God, Allah. This principle fostered unity across diverse society and cultures by emphasizing shared beliefs and values, creating a cohesive spiritual foundation.

2. Knowledge and Learning:

Islam encourages the pursuit of knowledge as a form of worship. This led to significant advancements in various sciences such as mathematics, medicine, astronomy and philosophy.

Institutions like the House of Wisdom in Baghdad became centers of learning, attracting scholars from around the world.

3. Justice and Law:

The Islamic legal system is based on principles of justice, equality and moral conduct. It governs both individual behavior and social responsibilities, aiming to create a balanced society by ensuring rights and preventing harm.

"The Justice will be seated upon pulpits of light before Allah..... Those who are fair with regards to their rulings, their families and those who are under them" (Sahih Muslim)

4. Tolerance and Cultural Diversity:

Islamic Civilization embraced diversity, often coexisting with other faiths and cultures. This tolerance promoted cultural exchange, allowing Islam to incorporate beneficial practices and ideas from other civilizations such as Persian, Byzantine and Indian cultures.

5. Community Welfare and Social Justice:

Islamic Civilization prioritizes community welfare, encouraging charitable acts and social responsibility. Institutions such as waqf (endowments) funded public services, like schools and hospitals, reflecting Islam's emphasis on social justice.

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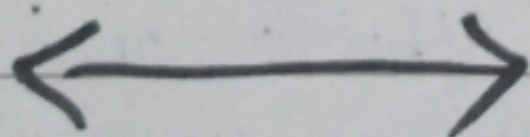
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Concluding Thought:

Islamic Civilization is characterized by its spiritual foundation, pursuit of knowledge, legal and social justice, tolerance and community focus. These attributes contributed to its growth as a leading civilization impacting the world's cultural and intellectual landscape.

"Seek knowledge from the Cradle
to the grave"

Prophet Muhammad
(PBUH)



THE END.